

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
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Agriculture

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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 2015

### IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

ARKANSAS				OKLAHOMA			
	Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.81		Canola	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75
CALIFORNIA				TEXAS			
	Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$2.00		Western	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70
	Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$2.00		Western	Light Amber	\$1.70
	Avocado	Light Amber	\$2.00	UTAH			
	Cotton	Extra Light Amber	\$2.00		Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.90
	Cotton	Light Amber	\$2.00	WISCONSIN			
	Valley	Light Amber	\$2.00		Basswood	White	\$2.00
	Western	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70		Basswood	Extra Light Amber	\$2.00
	Western	Light Amber	\$1.70	WASHINGTON			
COLORADO					Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.90 - \$2.00
	Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$2.00		Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$2.00
DAKOTAS					Buckwheat	Dark	\$2.00
	Alfalfa	White	\$1.75		Spurge	Amber	\$2.00
	Canola	White	\$1.75	WYOMING			
	Canola	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75		Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.70
	Clover	White	\$1.75	Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.			
	Clover	Light Amber	\$1.75				
	Western	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70	ARGENTINA			
	Western	Light Amber	\$1.70		Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.52 - \$1.83
	Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75		Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.63 - \$1.88
FLORIDA					Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.55 - \$1.75
	Brazilian Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.50 - \$1.60	BRAZIL			
	Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.75		Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.55
IDAHO					ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.80 - \$1.88
	Alfalfa	White	\$1.75	INDIA			
	Clover	White	\$1.75		Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.50 - \$1.70
	Clover	Light Amber	\$1.75		Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.47 - \$1.62
MINNESOTA				VIETNAM			
	Basswood	White	\$1.75		Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.36 - \$1.56
	Clover	White	\$2.01		Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$1.50
	Star Thistle	White	\$1.75	UKRAINE			
MISSISSIPPI					Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.54 - \$1.68
	Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.81		Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.60
MONTANA				URUGUAY			
	Clover	White	\$1.75 - \$1.80		Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.73
	Canola	White	\$1.75		Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.32 - \$1.62
	Wildflowers	White	\$1.75				
NEBRASKA							
	Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75				
	Western	Light Amber	\$1.70				

**COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER, 2015**

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): November experienced above average daytime and nighttime temperatures for most of the month with about normal precipitation. Beekeepers continued to prepare colonies for the winter month by providing supplemental feeding. A hard freeze eliminated most wildflower pollen sources. Several colonies traveled to the west coast for the almond crop pollination as they have in past years. Colonies continue to do fairly well with occasional pest issues.

ALABAMA: No report issued.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at below normal levels during the first three weeks of November, and at normal levels the final week of November.

The range in statewide temperatures for the month was from a high of 94 degrees Fahrenheit in Roll to a low of 4 degrees Fahrenheit in Grand Canyon.

During the month of November, the weekly number of reporting stations across Arizona to receive precipitation (out of 50 stations) were 41, 31, 39 and 13, respectively. Out of the 50 reporting stations, 28 are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, with 22 stations at below normal levels for the year.

The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state was desert plant bloom, cantaloupes and honeydews. Beekeepers are starting to make preparations to move colonies to other locations within the state, or to other states, for pollination of nut and fruit trees. Demand for honey remains good.

ARKANSAS: Pollen and nectar sources received in the month of November were from asters and a few trees. Conditions of the colonies were generally good. Weather conditions showed below normal temperatures with little rainfall. Supply is low while demand remains high.

CALIFORNIA: Last week was dominated by broad troughing in the western third of the United States. The heaviest rains fell in the northwestern parts of the State as rain fell nearly every day and some locations reported over 5 inches for the week. Though rain was lighter to the south, with the I-80 corridor marking the precipitation line through Tuesday. Rain spread further south towards the end of the week as the upper-level trough continued to amplify to the south. This brought in colder air and rain to all locations in the southern half of the State, including the deserts. On Saturday, precipitation was confined to the northern part of the State again before a second Pacific storm system brought additional rainfall to the southern half of the State on Sunday.

For the week temperatures averaged 4 to 8 degrees above normal, with the warmest temperatures at the beginning of the week. Lows were mostly in the mid-20s in the north, 30s in the central locations of the State, and 40s in the south. Highs were mostly in the 50s to 60s in the north to a few low-to-mid 80s in the south.

Beekeepers continue to monitor hives to insure that colonies remain warm and free from drafts and adverse winter conditions. It is a period of rest for the bees, when no brood is produced and when they can rid themselves of the varroa mites.

FLORIDA: November was much warmer than usual and also fairly dry in most areas. Bees were flying and expending energy trying to gather food. However, there were few sources of food available, mostly small amounts of Spanish Needle and a few other assorted wildflowers. This led to the bees using more energy than their foraging was gaining. Supplemental feeding was generally required throughout the state. Bee health was considered good, better than normal for most beekeepers. Many bees had already been treated for mites with good results being report by most beekeepers. Mid to late December will see more hives being split to rebuild the strength and numbers of bees in preparation for the almond pollination season early next year in California. Honey production was essentially zero in November and will continue to be very low throughout the winter. Some wholesale price pressure has been reported, possibly because of the increased availability of imported honey. This is presently having little impact on Florida honey producers because there is very little honey available for sale. What influence, if any, this may have on prices for the spring crop is unknown at this time.

GEORGIA: The weather for November had plenty of days with rain and some warm days heading into December. Very light frost reported and some areas in north Georgia had the coldest days at the end of the month. The beekeepers are reporting that the bees are in pretty good shape going into the winter months ahead. The goldenrod, wildflower and cotton produced a light flow and some supplemental feeding will be needed in most areas. Strong management practices are being followed through to prevent any extra losses.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: Temperatures were slightly below normal over Southern Utah, Southwestern areas of Colorado and Idaho Falls, Idaho. Most other reporting locations in Utah, Colorado and Idaho had above normal temperatures during the month of November, according to the National Weather Service. During the same period, precipitation was slightly below normal over Northern Idaho, Southern Colorado and most areas in Utah. Above normal precipitation was recorded in Southern Idaho and most Western areas of Colorado. In addition, the Denver area also experienced above normal precipitation in November including 9.30 inches of snow.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Colorado continues to have normal moisture conditions across most areas of the State in November. The exceptions were a few pockets scattered around the State of Colorado that were abnormally dry. Normal moisture conditions are present in Southeastern areas of Utah. The rest of Utah ranges from abnormally dry to severe going from east to west across the State. The worst drought conditions in Utah in November continues to be in the West Central area of the State where the severe drought areas seem to have expanded in the past month. Idaho has normal moisture conditions in the Southeastern part of the State. The rest of the State of Idaho has drought conditions that range from abnormally dry to extreme drought conditions. The worst drought conditions are located in the Western and the Northern Panhandle areas of Idaho where the conditions are severe to extreme. The areas of extreme drought in the Idaho Upper Panhandle has continued to grow and intensify during November.

Most commercial beekeepers from Idaho have moved their bee colonies to climate controlled potato sheds within the State of Idaho. Potato sheds are kept at around 42 degrees according to beekeepers. This is cool enough to prevent bees from flying but warm enough to keep bees from freezing. Idaho beekeepers plan on moving their bees from potato sheds directly to the almond farms in California during the month of January. Utah and Colorado commercial beekeepers have now moved their bee colonies to either Southern State locations or directly to areas near the almond farms of California.

During the month of November, varroa mites have become a major problem to some commercial beekeepers in Utah and Colorado and to a lesser extent in Idaho. Varroa mite losses are currently the number one problem confronting the honey industry according to one commercial beekeeper from Colorado. Not all beekeepers across the three State area are showing a high incidence of varroa mites. The level seems to vary widely from beekeeper to

beekeeper. Some have varroa mites under control with very little problem. These commercial beekeepers seem to indicate that frequently changing their mite treatment controls and additional applications when needed, has provided at least enough control to keep populations of varroa mites in check. While other beekeepers have seen losses this fall attributed to varroa mite damage in the 20 to 50 percent loss range. Beekeepers indicated that overall colony losses to bees this fall may not be over yet. Many of the various treatments utilized by beekeepers seem to lose their effectiveness after a period of time. The mites have shown that they can adapt very quickly to various treatment if applied for too long of a period of time. Knowing when to switch from one mite treatment to another is one of the biggest challenges for beekeepers today. Other aspects contributing to fall losses in Minnesota were issues with queen bees and insecticides. The bees that remain appear to be heavy.

The colonies without mites are looking heavy and healthy at this time. Whereas colonies with a high incidence of mites do not look very good. There has been a fair amount of supplemental feeding in Colorado, Utah and Idaho during November. Beekeepers have been actively feeding either corn syrup, sugar syrup or a blend. There has also been some supplemental feeding of pollen patties on an as needed basis.

Early estimates for California almond pollination services vary widely at this point of time. Prices for an 8 frame average range from \$160.00 to \$215.00. The range seems to be fairly broad due to the uncertainty about the number of available bee colonies that will be available for pollinating the almond trees due to the large varroa mite losses of some beekeepers. It is anticipated that almond pollination during 2016 will start around the middle of February.

Demand for domestic honey from the States of Idaho, Utah and Colorado is very good. Prices for wholesale white honey were about steady in November. According to commercial beekeepers, the current wholesale price for good white domestic honey from Idaho, Colorado and Utah currently averages from \$1.70 to \$1.80 per pound with an occasional higher and lower price. Prices varied widely depending upon quality and quantity. Current prices in the three State area have been influenced by cheaper imported honey competing for market share. Wholesale prices for white capping wax ranged from: \$2.85 to \$4.00 per pound depending upon quality and quantity.

ILLINOIS: The weather for November has been good overall with slightly warm temperatures, with a little bit of rain and snow. Treatment for mites continues. Few beekeepers continue feeding their bees with candy board, while most others have stopped feeding their bees. No foliage remains. The bees are ready for winter. Demand for honey is pretty good at the retail level and fairly good at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Weather conditions were variable across the region. Temperatures were mostly above normal for much of the month, but cooler temperatures were recorded during the end of the month. Much needed precipitation was welcomed as rainfall amounts were above normal. Snow, ice and freezing rain were recorded as storms made their way in.

Beekeepers were busy attending meeting, conferences and winterizing their bees. Some reported some early deaths due to mites and lack of stored honey. Some have already began supplemental feeding. In some areas, pollen and nectar were curtailed due to heavy amounts of rainfall preventing bees from fully taking advantage of the fall flow, while others had outstanding storages. Overall, the demand for local and raw honey at the retail level remained strong.

INDIANA: The weather for November has been warm overall. Beekeepers report their bees in poor condition with some hives having problems with yellow jackets and wasps. Few beekeepers continued supplemental feeding of their bees. No current production happening with a low supply remaining from August extractions. Demand for honey is good and demand exceeded supply at the retail level and demand was fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

KENTUCKY: No report issued.

LOUISIANA: Pollen and nectar sources received in the month of November were from soybeans. Most colonies were in good condition. Weather conditions have seen rain most afternoons. Supply, demand, are good while prices remain unchanged. More soybean farmers and cattle ranchers are requesting beehives.

MICHIGAN: Unusually mild temperatures much of the month allowed bees to take several cleansing flights. Many beekeepers took the opportunity to make late fall mite treatments in the hives. A surplus of honey stores on hand should help carry sellers into the spring, while honey prices remain strong with brisk sales in the West Central region. Commercial beekeepers that moved hives to Florida for overwintering report excellent hive health, and anticipate feedings of approximately 40 pounds of bee feed to get the bees built up for almond pollination. There seems to be a softening of honey prices since mid-summer. Honey offers coming from large honey packers rest at \$2.00 – \$2.10 per pound. Smaller packers in the Ohio Valley region are continuing to pay \$2.15 - \$2.25 per pound for fancy white honey. The price drop, characteristic of the large U.S. honey packers, is also being applied to honeys with more color. Darker fall honey one year ago was bring \$1.80/pound, while a reasonable average this fall was reported at \$1.60/pound for this class of US honey packers.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures were above normal over the entire State during the month of November, according to the National Weather Service. Many reporting locations were as much as 9 degrees above normal for November. Precipitation was also above normal across the entire State during the same period. Most precipitation was in the liquid form. Very little snow fell across the State in November. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, despite the above normal moisture in November, the West Central and Southeastern areas of the State were abnormally dry to moderate in drought conditions. The rest of the State continues to experience normal moisture conditions.

Most commercial beekeepers from Minnesota have now relocated their bee colonies to Southern States, Climate Controlled Potato Sheds in Idaho, or directly sited to areas near the almond farms of California. And although it has not been very cold yet this fall in Minnesota, the normal past cold temperatures in Minnesota have taught commercial beekeepers that moving their bees to warmer climates certainly is a management tool to help the bottom line. Potato sheds are kept at around 42 degrees according to beekeepers. This is cool enough to prevent bees from flying but warm enough to keep bees from freezing. Fall supplemental feeding of commercial hives is generally completed.

The major concern confronted by Minnesota commercial beekeepers during the month of November is the high incidence of varroa mites in some bee operations. Not all beekeepers across the State are showing a high incidence of varroa mites. The level seems to vary widely from beekeeper to beekeeper. Some have varroa mites under control with very little problem. These commercial beekeepers seem to indicate that hygienic bees, seem to offer some protection in keeping varroa mites in check. While other beekeepers have seen losses this fall attributed to varroa mite damage in the 20 to 50 percent loss range. One beekeeper indicated that in his opinion that the losses to bees this fall may not be over yet. Once the mite load gets high enough,

losses can be devastating as shown in some Minnesota beekeepers colonies during November. Many of the various treatments utilized by beekeepers seem to lose their effectiveness after a period of time. The mites have shown that they can adapt very quickly to various treatment if applied for too long of a period of time. Knowing when to switch from one mite treatment to another is one of the biggest challenges for beekeepers today. Other aspects contributing to fall losses in Minnesota were issues with queen bees and insecticides. The bees that remain appear to be heavy.

Overall demand for honey remains very strong for domestic Minnesota honey. According to commercial beekeepers, the current wholesale price for good white domestic honey in Minnesota currently ranges from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per pound with occasional higher and lower prices being received. Competition from imported honey seems to be the driving force in lower prices for commercial honey this fall. Other factors affecting price seem to be quality and quantity.

MISSISSIPPI: Most of the beekeepers have reported the hives and bees are in good shape heading into the colder winter months. Some areas had plenty of rain and moisture keeping the available pollen in check with the majority of the state. Demand is very strong.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of November featured milder than normal temperatures with daytime highs in the 50s and with normal precipitation resulting in average soil moisture levels for the entire region. Due to the warm weather, the bees have been working off the remaining late blooming floral and pollen sources such as blue gentian, buckwheat, mint especially mountain mint, wing stem, teasel, figwort, burdock, purple coneflower, heather, boneset, fireweed, ironweed, star thistle, and particularly aster and golden rod, knotweed and various fall wild flowers. Pollen and nectar sources have diminished with just a few sources remaining, which are hard to identify which ones the bees are using. Honey flow and colony population buildup has finished at the end of the month. Some keepers report that they are finding drones still being dragged out of their hives, which is by most record keeping, is at least three weeks late for most keepers. Some drones will be allowed to remain in the hive and will over winter. Reportedly, some honey robbing occurred between hives due to the weakness in population numbers in some hives and depleted nectar and food sources. Entrance reducers purportedly have been very effective in this regard. Some keepers feed back to the bees their own honey from extra frames that were not harvested. Reportedly, New England experienced a very late and strong honey flow into August and September with much of this flow coming right after the strongest preventive mite applications were administered. This rare occurrence created conditions whereby a significant amount of honey got tainted by the mite treatment applications. However, some regional New England hives have required heavy feeding this year due to little nectar flow in August/September. It really depends on where your hives are regionally located for foraging sources for nectar and pollen. Aside from the low honey crop is the additional problem it creates for colony growth.

The queen will keep producing eggs when a strong honey flow is happening so most of New England will experience some very late queen laying this year. Early on in this month, there was egg laying by all queens with slightly larger egg patterns. Honey stores on brood frames are very small although in many cases large quantities of pollen are found. Limited pollen and nectar means less brood and poor nutrition. This will likely contribute to creating a greater winter loss as many colonies are light and their winter bees were not developed under the best of conditions. Keepers took advantage of the later fall warmer temperatures by combining weak colonies to form strong ones and re-queen for a strong spring build up. Additionally, keepers see an advantage for a fast spring build up by wintering over with two deep hive bodies. Keepers are feeding with sugar syrup (2:1) with prescribed amounts of Fumidil-B added and feed two gallons per hive before clustering as this procedure will help restore the depleted honey stores and help prevent nosema. Nosema is a spore producing parasitic protozoan and is primarily passed through defecation on combs during the prolonged cold periods of winter. It is one of the most widespread diseases of adult bees. Nosema is not a new strain, as it has been affecting honeybees researched back to 1985 by the USDA.

Keepers currently in New England have treated their hives for varroa and tracheal mites, American foul brood, wax moth, and chalk brood. The treatments used in New England are apiguard, apistan, mite-away II, paradichlorobenzene, formic acid and Terramycin to name the ones most popular in use. Most advise using Terramycin dusting for prevention of American Foul Brood before the bees form their winter cluster. The vast majorities of beekeepers have finished with their integrated pest management programs and have applied the last of their formic acid treatments. Reportedly, seasoned beekeepers advise that each year a different control (chemical treatment) for trachea-varroa mites should be used i.e.: apistan strips, apiguard, thymol, formic acid/ mite-away, etc. Once the honey supers are off you can treat the hives for mites. Keepers are also utilizing more natural materials and techniques to treat such as powder sugar and drone cone removal/exchange/freeze methods with screened bottom boards. Additionally, extracted and stored honey supers are being treated with paradichlorobenzene moth flakes in order to kill the ever present wax moth as well as freezing extracted frames. Hives are being winter prepared by shielding them with wind breaks and plastic sheeting to abate harsh wind and severe cold. Additionally, over wintering procedure entails installing mouse guards, entrance reducers, and insulation boards between inner and outer covers and/or boards under the bottom screens to ensure proper ventilation and boards to absorb moisture.

Beekeepers report colonies to be in good to very good condition with mite problems under control. Practically all New England keepers have removed honey supers for extraction. The region has exhibited a mixed bag relative to amounts of honey production reported. Most keepers are now feeding with fondant and have secured their hives for the winter. The region has exhibited honey yields in all shape and sizes, occasionally spotty with underperforming hives mixed with better than expected ones. State inspectors report that hives are in good condition. Hives are healthy with low mite levels and have built up well in population. Most have sufficient honey stores and in New England the recommendation is 60 lbs. of honey. Bee keeper discussions have focused on enhanced lines of honeybee stock through cross breeding and better solutions of winter survival techniques. Many regional beekeeping associations have been involved in the dynamics of scientific queen rearing primarily looking at the G.M Doolittle method as well as the Cloake Bond procedure as well. Beekeeping associations are examining the methodology with what to do and what to look for regarding the science of queen rearing and what makes a good queen.

Demand at the farmer's markets, local roadside stands and at fall/winter festivals has been excellent and continues to remain strong. Honey sales remain very good and continue to grow as supplies of new crop, locally produced honey are being offered. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$10.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$20.00 mostly \$18.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5 gallon units at \$195.00 to \$240.00 mostly \$215.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. In the Northeast overall, the wholesale natural and raw honey price has been around \$2.50 to \$2.80 per pound, mostly \$2.60 per pound, occasionally higher, by the 55 gallon barrel. Propolis reportedly is \$14.00 to \$17.00 mostly \$16.00 for 2 ounces tincture and pollen is \$26.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$28.00 per quart. Current wholesale prices quoted exclusively for white, cleaned beeswax are steady and for 1lb block units at \$5.50 to \$5.75 mostly \$5.50 and for 50lb block units at \$4.50 to \$5.00 mostly \$4.75. Price quotes taken for bulk orders above 50lbs are \$2.20 to \$3.50 mostly \$3.50 for white/light, cleaned beeswax. Retail white and cleaned beeswax prices reported are \$16.00 to \$20.00 per pound, mostly \$18.00 per pound or \$1.50 per ounce.

**NEW YORK:** The mild fall weather has been good for beekeeping. Hives have been wrapped or packed for the winter. Colony health appears to be good health, and should fare well if disease and pest control measures were applied and food reserves stored. Honey sales have remained good, although slightly below during colder times; there is a strong correlation with cold temperatures and honey sales, especially with light-colored tea honey. Prices have been stable on the wholesale market and retail prices edged upward slightly.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Temperatures in North Carolina were mostly above normal throughout November. Precipitation for the month was normal to above normal with statewide soil moisture levels averaging 4 percent very short, 4 percent short, 62.5 percent adequate, and 29.5 percent surplus the week ending November 28. According to the North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council there were no drought advisories in effect in North Carolina.

Colonies remain in moderate condition. Beekeepers continued supplementing hives in an effort to boost winter stores; while bees worked the tail end of the Aster flow where available. Queens continued to reduce egg laying activity in preparation for the winter shutdown.

Commercial pollinator hives and replacement bee operations continued to rest and replenish hives in preparation for the 2016 season. Demand for bees remains seasonally light.

For those with honey left to sell demand is high and is expected to remain so in anticipation of the holiday season. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remain steady at \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** Winter has been slow to settle in with above average temperatures. Beekeepers have moved their bees to winter homes. Some in storages, others down South and out West. With hives stressed by food shortages there is some concern over the volume of bees available for the almond crop in California. Although extractions down somewhat this year, the market for honey has been flat at least in part due to competition from imported honey.

**OHIO:** No report issued.

**OKLAHOMA:** In Oklahoma pollen and nectar sources received during November were from stores for the winter with late nut trees, late flower and cover crops. Bees clustered. The first hard freeze was over the Thanksgiving holiday with an ice storm. Some hives were damaged during the ice storm. Short supplies for fall, darker honey but demand remains high and hobbyist reserves are running out of supplies.

**OREGON:** No report issued.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** No report issued.

**TENNESSEE:** No report issued.

**TEXAS:** Pollen and nectar sources received during November were from wild flowers, trees and winter crops. Colonies were in generally good condition. Some beekeepers have begun to feed their bees within the last few weeks. Weather conditions have seen below normal temperatures and lots of rainfall. Supply and demand are both good.

**WASHINGTON:** Late Fall saw mixed seasonable weather. Colder weather generally held off for the growers to complete harvesting, but there was some colder weather by mid-month with some snow primarily in the mountains. The rain and snow is good but only a start. Much more is needed. Many beekeepers had to provide supplemental feed to get their hives for the winter. Milder winter conditions in the lowlands might help stressed hives, but winter is needed in the mountains to recharge the water resources.

**WISCONSIN:** The weather has been good for November with warm temperatures and adequate rainfall. Beekeepers have prepared for the winter. Beekeepers report that there is no more wild foliage for their bees. Some beekeepers have finished feeding their bees, while a few others continue to feed them. Most beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition, but a few report that some hives are completely dead. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

### U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		October 2015	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Afghanistan	1,322	12,310	0	0
Bahamas, The	2,835	10,740	0	0
Bahrain	24,566	59,629	0	0
Bangladesh	1,000	4,435	0	0
Barbados	43,761	124,407	14,533	31,319
Brazil	4,407	10,696	0	0
Cayman Islands	548	3,180	0	0
China	286,288	702,355	14,831	36,000
Guatemala	897	5,341	0	0

Guyana	8,598	38,164	816	7,067
Hong Kong	4,268	19,679	0	0
India	260,400	910,470	0	0
Japan	280,959	943,988	0	0
Korea, South	201,629	1,067,248	0	0
Kuwait	247,042	603,943	1,348	3,272
Lebanon	780	3,915	0	0
Malaysia	4,692	11,390	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	14,693	92,120	1,720	13,737
Panama	24,782	132,408	1,794	10,680
Philippines	328,331	800,287	52,742	128,021
Saudi Arabia	449	3,384	0	0
Singapore	40,936	136,955	916	11,577
Sri Lanka	1,482	3,598	0	0
Taiwan	65,296	111,486	57,000	91,350
United Arab Emirates	251,498	638,693	1,088	7,810
Vietnam	1,000	4,901	0	0
Yemen(*)	186,404	480,660	0	0

**NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED  
OR SPECIFIED - - -**

Australia(*)	7,145	36,930	0	0
Bahamas, The	24,080	111,927	2,132	13,107
Barbados	8,473	51,002	1,782	11,504
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	2,014	4,889	0	0
Bermuda	37,697	123,682	2,272	12,742
Canada	935,829	4,260,351	75,144	363,259
Cayman Islands	1,262	5,291	0	0
Chile	809	12,853	0	0
China	56,663	212,988	11,283	27,386
Dominican Republic	20,302	52,391	16,971	41,191
Germany(*)	4,155	13,945	0	0
Guatemala	760	8,814	0	0
Hong Kong	60,445	303,117	831	8,015
India	219,540	595,082	0	0
Italy(*)	8,262	22,920	0	0
Japan	31,679	125,454	230	3,555
Jordan	646	5,000	0	0
Korea, South	308,770	1,325,217	0	0
Kuwait	8,506	20,646	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,140	2,766	0	0
Mexico	24,665	99,642	0	0
Mongolia	2,366	5,742	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	11,628	53,654	1,010	9,291
Pakistan	19,005	135,585	0	0
Panama	408	3,056	0	0
Philippines	58,801	173,459	53,211	131,951
Qatar	412	4,155	412	4,155
Saudi Arabia	81,650	214,500	26,194	63,578
Singapore	13,862	72,066	0	0
Taiwan	109	2,514	109	2,514
Thailand	3,538	24,235	0	0
United Arab Emirates	18,289	68,172	7,774	21,033
United Kingdom	147	2,590	0	0
Vietnam	171,001	461,026	0	0

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,432,921</b>	<b>15,552,043</b>	<b>346,143</b>	<b>1,054,114</b>
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## U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			October 2015		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

**WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -**

Argentina	4,919,703	18,947,339	19,273,214	455,039	1,553,236	1,583,355
Australia(*)	19,490	79,909	80,909	0	0	0
Brazil	636,748	2,488,733	2,585,118	19,095	74,471	76,543
Canada	6,886,048	28,944,025	29,092,703	544,583	1,955,680	1,970,165
China	802	5,135	5,435	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	6,282	17,612	18,781	0	0	0
France(*)	1,171	13,615	14,087	496	7,343	7,640
Germany(*)	836	4,604	4,981	222	2,509	2,819
India	3,750,528	12,834,365	13,185,100	210,635	679,855	710,250
Italy(*)	6,407	58,115	68,648	584	5,757	6,643
Mexico	1,788,044	7,335,706	7,391,605	47,810	173,880	175,133
New Zealand(*)	14,323	28,645	29,383	0	0	0
Portugal	3,341	5,028	5,922	0	0	0
Romania	18,568	124,712	129,712	18,568	124,712	129,712
Serbia	1,416	9,183	9,755	0	0	0
Spain	4,394	30,990	31,301	4,394	30,990	31,301
Taiwan	191,541	395,438	422,864	38,640	76,650	81,580
Thailand	354,264	945,509	987,009	0	0	0
Ukraine	56,355	178,130	184,634	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,528	32,265	33,648	0	0	0
Uruguay	604,600	2,198,007	2,217,145	0	0	0
Vietnam	38,400	96,960	101,702	38,400	96,960	101,702

**EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -**

Argentina	15,033,667	57,914,076	59,865,525	1,220,003	4,230,159	4,319,060
Australia(*)	19,500	88,725	89,288	0	0	0
Brazil	658,152	2,362,242	2,468,927	95,128	302,861	321,345
Burma	19,500	59,425	62,689	0	0	0
Canada	328,243	1,565,544	1,572,557	17,136	75,135	75,418
Denmark(*)	3,660	23,620	24,606	0	0	0
France(*)	9,644	55,870	57,434	461	6,469	6,553
India	14,062,328	45,751,090	47,383,105	1,031,589	3,166,045	3,315,593
Indonesia	19,470	64,572	67,495	0	0	0
Italy(*)	20,525	52,996	56,639	0	0	0
Japan	10	2,790	2,970	0	0	0
Mexico	2,558,520	9,940,022	10,058,278	18,009	62,725	63,870
New Zealand(*)	196,050	492,558	529,424	4,627	65,169	67,669
Pakistan	75,224	210,667	212,037	37,224	104,247	105,027
Portugal	219	2,408	2,608	0	0	0
Spain	1,489	9,218	9,311	1,489	9,218	9,311
Taiwan	1,723,720	4,158,090	4,285,790	18,560	42,688	45,188
Thailand	2,486,604	6,585,381	6,764,701	111,360	291,206	297,281
Ukraine	8,929,754	28,926,784	30,419,446	610,080	1,943,043	2,007,944
Uruguay	2,741,027	9,437,604	9,685,219	188,116	630,188	634,538
Vietnam	1,138,445	3,140,987	3,337,557	251,100	644,718	686,133

**LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –**

Argentina	2,375,357	8,690,999	9,020,613	320,075	1,065,801	1,106,372
Australia(*)	7,829	105,644	106,884	0	0	0
Austria	70,811	611,036	650,889	0	0	0
Brazil	1,989,797	7,107,267	7,371,995	285,326	945,710	983,878
Bulgaria	21,917	74,772	79,949	1,937	4,800	5,097
Burma	979,500	2,403,174	2,558,068	0	0	0
Canada	1,728	9,540	9,676	0	0	0
China	58,500	140,400	149,652	58,500	140,400	149,652
Cote d'Ivoire	76,800	220,032	220,034	0	0	0
Croatia	1,296	11,114	11,344	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	12,612	112,560	117,560	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	438,118	1,383,294	1,441,491	20,460	61,380	62,710
Ethiopia(*)	20,880	88,740	91,275	0	0	0
France(*)	394	7,648	7,739	394	7,648	7,739
Germany(*)	284,138	1,431,848	1,504,261	93,533	463,696	487,585
Greece	6,947	46,626	49,369	2,216	18,803	19,923
Hong Kong	13,680	90,326	91,915	0	0	0
India	12,518,581	38,765,377	40,372,909	1,438,000	4,290,527	4,401,269
Israel(*)	1,363	8,225	8,493	0	0	0
Italy(*)	6,604	122,481	125,639	1,216	25,579	26,003
Jamaica	15,259	145,200	152,700	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,779	24,689	27,196	0	0	0
Mexico	368,789	1,283,482	1,289,448	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	266	10,431	11,431	0	0	0
Pakistan	5,774	26,936	29,630	888	6,820	7,502
Poland	1,350	7,264	8,494	1,350	7,264	8,494
Saudi Arabia	1,327	16,992	17,507	0	0	0
Spain	25,563	212,693	218,786	3,010	26,256	26,610
Switzerland(*)	492	2,595	2,596	0	0	0
Taiwan	1,535,079	3,484,752	3,630,872	153,120	336,864	356,864
Thailand	6,482,588	16,325,208	17,255,129	545,387	1,379,280	1,449,944
Turkey	4,131,060	11,974,680	13,068,682	465,000	1,413,600	1,538,600
Ukraine	704,894	2,241,242	2,329,569	19,200	54,800	57,874
Uruguay	3,315,399	10,726,124	10,904,383	322,003	1,011,635	1,018,955
Vietnam	26,975,730	75,514,728	78,979,951	2,814,890	7,566,264	7,943,394

**NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---**

Albania	408	3,600	4,045	0	0	0
Argentina	244,165	813,630	848,772	37,596	128,985	134,985
Australia(*)	94	2,419	2,539	0	0	0
Belarus	399	2,066	3,466	0	0	0
Brazil	18,791	65,617	70,944	47	2,450	2,777
Canada	63,062	206,223	216,846	19,830	70,898	71,150
Dominican Republic	484,935	1,299,536	1,347,115	25,202	80,074	82,409
Egypt	4,474	21,900	23,366	0	0	0
France(*)	3,841	58,322	60,205	240	3,427	3,564
Germany	876	9,900	11,105	606	7,457	8,376
Greece	24,861	188,803	200,557	7,576	52,595	55,382
India	99,354	341,213	357,728	336	2,669	2,930
Indonesia	142,100	379,610	397,110	20,300	50,750	53,250
Israel(*)	5,930	15,764	16,341	0	0	0
Italy(*)	9,621	122,393	126,249	4,108	34,237	35,018
Jamaica	419	4,500	5,951	0	0	0



Lithuania	3,487	16,781	17,689	0	0	0
Mexico	332,348	1,247,530	1,255,444	24,426	74,970	75,073
Moldova	3,535	6,315	7,354	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	723,211	8,360,079	8,538,747	25,425	166,079	169,745
Pakistan	1,338	6,150	6,960	0	0	0
Poland	25,252	117,916	129,041	3,889	30,718	33,483
Russia	40,422	186,534	197,245	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,319	55,706	57,224	689	6,650	6,683
Spain	9,758	63,280	66,875	4,754	22,565	23,517
Sudan(*)	2,650	11,290	14,176	0	0	0
Taiwan	560,416	1,560,609	1,645,448	76,560	215,900	227,920
Turkey	1,419	7,996	11,749	0	0	0
Ukraine	77,197	239,959	253,118	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10,287	63,987	70,386	0	0	0
Uruguay	54,840	52,204	60,704	37,696	13,630	19,630
Vietnam	2,192,680	5,833,442	6,118,045	183,136	461,881	478,332

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –**

Argentina	11,295	49,746	52,445	0	0	0
Australia(*)	30	2,154	3,654	0	0	0
Austria	7,261	83,974	89,152	1,422	13,639	14,198
Brazil	14,502	110,094	112,430	0	0	0
Bulgaria	117,815	414,918	439,402	22,610	73,714	78,150
Canada	70,518	542,558	545,091	13,031	97,539	98,741
Chile	1,184	7,535	8,235	1,184	7,535	8,235
Dominican Republic	10,837	48,359	51,661	3,209	13,348	13,786
Egypt	13,249	24,159	25,927	0	0	0
France(*)	335,758	1,582,596	1,652,425	31,143	117,712	122,011
Germany(*)	267,089	1,337,458	1,396,719	41,148	270,353	283,853
Greece	40,815	416,605	435,260	11,212	93,247	98,664
Guatemala	10,680	36,450	41,030	0	0	0
Hungary	65,411	461,358	483,432	0	0	0
India	699,596	2,158,424	2,252,290	80,240	261,582	271,582
Israel(*)	4,315	24,323	24,900	0	0	0
Italy(*)	23,015	256,966	263,988	6,837	53,982	56,046
Kazakhstan	697	3,483	3,831	0	0	0
Lebanon	2,850	21,060	21,954	0	0	0
Lithuania	8,426	36,055	39,661	0	0	0
Mexico	20,975	91,366	96,593	1,912	11,121	11,521
Moldova	2,338	3,060	3,491	2,338	3,060	3,491
New Zealand(*)	872,970	7,944,093	8,049,242	176,060	1,734,486	1,754,019
Pakistan	3,053	11,194	11,869	720	3,700	4,033
Poland	23,051	89,952	95,960	4,068	3,190	3,642
Portugal	31,880	202,859	211,476	1,200	7,796	8,034
Russia	53,424	242,684	267,136	4,982	21,422	23,756
Saudi Arabia	3,087	27,317	27,576	1,534	14,200	14,250
Serbia	7,580	58,226	61,545	1,998	16,962	18,008
Spain	128,665	883,097	919,849	13,939	98,658	104,761
Switzerland(*)	13,578	91,042	95,598	0	0	0
Taiwan	87,002	157,657	168,008	3,405	2,750	2,947
Turkey	109,442	730,200	755,197	11,282	93,198	95,775
Ukraine	53,842	143,266	156,187	3,288	13,477	14,825
United Arab Emirates	908	5,400	5,607	0	0	0
United Kingdom	171	3,671	3,672	0	0	0

**FLAVORED HONEY –**

Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	2,069	17,007	18,448	110	11,023	12,078
Canada	11,968	139,110	140,555	1,063	5,228	5,482
China	11,223	64,671	66,574	0	0	0
El Salvador	2,309	9,070	10,619	0	0	0
Finland	73	14,130	14,298	0	0	0
France(*)	8,960	289,030	293,266	1,040	2,858	3,024
Germany(*)	10,200	34,082	36,232	0	0	0
India	83,763	184,453	194,142	15,200	33,145	34,973
Ireland	1,692	15,898	18,061	583	5,319	5,540
Italy(*)	2,650	85,005	86,788	78	3,718	3,762
Japan	180	22,877	22,977	0	0	0
Korea, South	230,213	3,706,808	3,792,577	34,893	377,121	384,133
Lebanon	240	3,600	3,744	0	0	0
Mexico	211,556	2,033,178	2,045,347	107,936	1,063,019	1,066,401
New Zealand(*)	162	24,399	24,850	86	12,192	12,396
Pakistan	1,387	3,725	3,887	0	0	0
Poland	880	3,179	3,396	0	0	0
Russia	2,778	8,658	9,612	0	0	0
Spain	739	5,238	6,252	0	0	0
Taiwan	39,677	137,772	144,303	7,244	47,525	48,854
Thailand	116,589	507,561	521,780	0	0	0
Turkey	915	4,744	4,855	0	0	0

**ORGANIC HONEY –**

Argentina	254,066	1,139,920	1,208,319	0	0	0
Australia(*)	18,480	145,825	153,246	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	265	3,494	3,658	0	0	0
Brazil	9,720,292	37,116,962	38,456,197	795,477	2,712,193	2,790,972
Canada	108,234	721,467	731,258	27,881	145,992	146,874
Cyprus	850	5,469	5,941	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	449	3,648	3,924	0	0	0
Ghana	9,000	61,020	61,208	9,000	61,020	61,208
Greece	960	12,681	12,904	0	0	0
India	125,400	359,562	368,005	0	0	0
Italy(*)	10,193	99,043	102,858	544	6,399	6,536
Mexico	103,596	423,044	437,980	37,800	143,262	149,292
New Zealand(*)	19,329	212,138	218,278	0	0	0
Spain	190	2,301	2,302	0	0	0
Taiwan	38,280	84,982	85,082	38,280	84,982	85,082
Thailand	18,000	46,045	48,830	0	0	0
Ukraine	334,288	1,090,404	1,144,614	0	0	0
Uruguay	37,270	134,845	141,845	0	0	0

**GRAND TOTAL**

151,589,904 517,692,491 536,409,440 13,518,246 44,350,643 45,895,397

**Notes:**

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (\*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure. QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized